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JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—
Dysentery—Plague outbreak extinct—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Worden reports, August 7, 11, and 18:
Week ended August 7. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels.

Dysentery is prevalent at present, 2 or 3 cases being reported daily. There have been 43 cases since the first case was reported.

The recent outbreak of bubonic plague is now considered to be at an end. There were 28 cases in all, with 24 deaths. The diagnosis was confirmed by post-mortem examination on 11 bodies.

Enteric fever prevails; 80 cases were reported to August 8.

Week ended August 14. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels.

The general health and sanitary conditions of Yokohama are good.

Week ended August 21. Bills of health issued to 8 vessels. One vessel was fumigated.

The health and sanitary conditions of Yokohama continue good.

*Reports from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Cholera in vicinity—
Identification methods for intending emigrants—Precautions at
Osaka to prevent epidemic outbreaks.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports, August 5 and 11:

Week ended July 31. Supplemental bills of health granted to 4 steamships and 1 original bill of health granted to 1 steamship.

There were inspected 76 members of crew and 405 steerage passengers, and 25 members of crew and 56 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected; their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 204 and bedding 118. Manifests were viséed for 53,384 pieces of freight, amounting to 4,684 tons.

Emigrants examined: Per steamship *Siberia* for Honolulu, passed 33, recommended for rejection 21; for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 2. Per steamship *Aki Maru* for Seattle, passed 17, recommended for rejection 6.

The emigrants passed, together with 5 intending passengers to Victoria by the steamship *Aki Maru*, were inspected, bathed, and disinfected, and their effects were disinfected before embarkation.

One case of cholera was reported 14 miles east of Kobe. This is the first appearance of cholera since last year.

Report on identification methods for intending emigrants.

Emigrants intending to sail for America are photographed at their native places by the police officials, a duplicate print being sent to the police issuing passports at the port of departure. After being examined by me those advised that they are free from disease are bathed and disinfected and put aboard the steamer. One hour before sailing, during inspection, the emigrants receive passports inside of which are the duplicate photographs, which are kept by the police officer on board. The method of issuing passports and tickets prevents all possibilities of substitution among the emigrants.

Report of health conditions of Osaka incident to the fire.

After the recent fire at Osaka, 20 miles from Kobe, which destroyed 16,000 houses and buildings and made 200,000 people homeless, I made a tour of inspection of the city in order to ascertain what measures were being used to prevent the outbreak of epidemics, and found the work being done in a thorough and systematic manner.

The whole city is under military control, the poor being housed in the school buildings and temples. Their food supply is cooked and supplied under control of the army and all is inspected by the medical corps. The homeless are regularly inspected for sickness, the sick being taken to and treated at the military hospitals. Owing to the destruction of the water supply of the city in the fire zone, the people resorted to drinking water from the sewers and dirty canals. A few cases of dysentery developed from this cause. This practice was immediately stopped by the authorities. At present there are only 1,800 persons who are absolutely homeless and are being cared for by the army; 6,000 are still public charges and are being fed by the city authorities. A detention camp is being organized to take care of people who are not housed in schools and temples.

Week ended August 7. Supplemental bills of health granted to 2 steamships.

There were inspected 62 members of crew and 95 steerage passengers and 21 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected, and their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 47 and bedding 42. Manifests were viséed for 19,092 pieces of freight, amounting to 1,769 tons.

Emigrants examined: Per steamship *China* for Honolulu, passed 19, recommended for rejection 24; for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 2.

During the week, 3 cases of human hair were disinfected with formalin.

There were reported 576 cases of dysentery in Nagoya prefecture, new cases appearing daily; the disease is still on the increase.

Nagoya prefecture is situated about 120 miles east of Kobe.

Cholera at Kobe.

The following information is received from the Department of State, under date of September 13:

American Consul at Kobe reports cholera.

MEXICO.*Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico—Yellow fever at Merida.*

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington October 14, 1905, the president of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports that for the week ended August 28, 2 cases of yellow fever with 1 death were registered in the city of Merida and that prophylactic measures against the disease are carried out.